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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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The Significant Decision Today

By T. K. S.

THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS by the Minister of Labor and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement have been followed by some confusion in the interior centres. This confusion arises, it seems, from a failure to understand clearly both the nature of the announcements and the underlying policy they reveal. The confusion shows, too, that many people in British Columbia do not fully appreciate the real situation which they now must face.

The assurances given by the Canadian Government are in themselves simple and straightforward. They are based upon a belief that at the end of the war, or sooner if transportation can be arranged, it will be possible to return first generation immigrants to Japan, and also to send to that country any Canadian citizens of Japanese race who are willing to go.

THREE ASSURANCES

In the first place the Government gives the assurance that any money owned by a person signing up to go to Japan may be transferred to that country at the end of the war. Included, for instance, would be funds now held by the Custodian, any savings made up to the time of departure, and any money realized from the sale of any property owned by the individual.

In the second place the Government gives assurance that the same thing will be done for any person going to Japan before the cessation of hostilities. Repatriates will be given receipts showing how much they leave behind, and at the end of the war these funds will be transferred to them. It is assumed that this transfer of funds will be possible after the resumption of normal commercial relations, although probably this may take some time. There is no reason to believe, however, that the Canadian Government will not conscientiously live up to the guarantee.

In the third place the Government guarantees free passage for repatriates and their families, and free transportation for the personal property they wish to take with them.

The policy behind these guarantees seems as straightforward as the assurances themselves. A large or small number may decide to go to Japan. In either case it is one way of ending once and for all, a part of a problem which has disturbed the country for years. And it is a way that will not strain greatly either the country's purse or its conscience.

Any person in Canada may apply on his own initiative for this voluntary repatriation. But in British Columbia itself, every person will be required either to make an application or to declare himself against it. Beginning April 9, R.C.M.P. officers will tour the province to record those who wish to apply and those who do not wish to apply.

* *

TIED IN WITH DISPERSAL

The new program, however, does not stop right there. It is tied in with the Government's announced policy of dispersing Japanese persons all over the country as the means to solving race tension in B. C. Pressure, therefore, is to be exercised upon those not willing to go to Japan to move east of the Rockies.

Mr. Pickersgill's announcement reviews the relocation situation today. It also contains the joker clause: that those who are capable and do not move East of the Rockies will be regarded as not co-operating with the Government in its dispersal policy. The official press release adds that this may be taken into account by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal, presumably with the idea that non-co-operation suggests a non-loyal attitude. And Prime Minister King last August suggested that enforced deportation would be carried out for those whom the Tribunal did not deem loyal.

EVACUEES OVER THE AGE of 16 in British Coulmbia, living in the government centres and to an extent those independently employed elsewhere, thus have three choices of action. They may (1) apply to go to Japan; (2) decide to move eastward toward re-establishment as citizens in Canada; or (3) remain where and as they are under a definite cloud. Obviously the choice may not be an easy one for those whose ideas and attitudes have been greatly influenced by the events of the past three years. But every person of sufficiently mature age needs to think the matter over very carefully and realistically and to make an independent decision.

That decision, it is safe to say, should lie between the first two courses. The third, though it may be comfortable at the moment, is one that leads nowhere and poses an even greater question in the near future than that now faced.

Voluntary repatriation, from reports of confusion, seems to have impressed many as the easiest way out. For those whose psychological ties and loyalties with Japan are so strong as to rule out other things and fix their decision on this course, well and good.

PONDER CAREFULLY

But others, who lean in that direction more because of the disappointment they have encountered in Canada may well think more carefully. Assuredly the ultimate future that voluntary repatriation offers is a very very uncertain one. Postwar Japan will definitely not be the Japan of 1907, of 1923, or of 1940 and those who elect to go there with that idea in mind will be greatly surprised. Exhausted by the war, Japan at the end of hostilities will be an uncertain sanctuary, especially to those who go there in search of the happiness they think has escaped them in Canada.

But apart entirely from what conditions may be like in postwar Japan, the fact is that voluntary repatriation is an unworthy and pointless admission of defeat. To go to Japan under these circumstances is to admit that prejudice has finally beaten us. It is to yield to agitation and "haiseki". It is to betray the democratic friends who have fought for us. It is to give up all the accomplishments of the past half century. It is to give up all hope for the future we yet seek as full citizens of Canada. It is running away.

RENEWED VIGOR TO FIGHT

The alternative is in striking contrast to running away. It is to accept the challenge and the opportunity to begin a new fight with renewed vigor for that right of Canadian citizenship thus far denied. Life, at best, in any country or under any conditions, is struggle for betterment, and there are uncertain factors which no one can control. But there is ample evidence to prove that our conscientious and determined effort can make our re-establishment east of the Rockies successful enough as to hold out a continuing hope for the future. It can, in time, lead to the most abundant life, if not for the present generation, then surely for those who follow.

And finally and perhaps most important, we can and must make up our minds not to be defeated by the disappointments of the past. For such a defeat does not concern only our small group. It implies a serious tragic step backward in the world's march toward the ideal of democratic brotherhood. We have in our present decision a great responsibility to uphold. It is not merely an obligation to ourselves, but even more to all the colored people in Canada and to all fair-minded Canadians themselves. It is a responsibility to show that an idealized democratic way of life is workable, to prove that the concept of equality and brotherhood among men of different racial origins is valid. Perhaps, indeed, this is the constructive destiny which awaits Japanese Canadians.

B. C. Franchise For All Veterans

VICTORIA, B. C.—All persons who served in the Canadian Armed Forces may vote if they are through law or otherwise disqualified to vote, under an amendment to the Provincial Elections Act introduced in the Legislature March 26 by Provincial Secretary Pearson, the CP reported.

This amendment will give the vote to all races including Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and Indians who have served in the present war, and enfranchise any Hindus or Chinese who served in the 1914-18 conflict.

Under the old act, only Japanese who served in the First Great War were given the vote.

99% of Two Districts Support Richmond Expulsion Petition

RICHMOND, B. C.—700 signatures representing 99 per cent support for two districts of a petition calling for postwar deportation of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada were turned in at committee meeting of the Richmond Repatriation League last Friday, March 23, reports The Vancouver Province.

League chairman Austin Harris stated that the 700 signatures represented 99 per cent support in the Steveston and Terra Nova districts.

The full return from all the districts in which the petition was circulated was expected to be tabulated this week.

The petition is to be sent to Ottawa after the signatures from all the districts have been tabled.

Legislature Rejects CCF Measure for East Indian Vote

(The Vancouver Province)

VICTORIA.—By a margin of three votes, the Legislature refused, on Wednesday, March 28, a C. C. F. amendment to the Elections Act, sponsored by W.W. Lefeaux, to give the vote to East Indians resident in B. C.

The debate witnessed a break in the ranks of the Coalition, with Hon. G. T. Perry, Dr. J.J. Gillis (Yale) and Mrs. Nancy Hodges (Victoria) voting with the opposition.

The argument saw two cabinet ministers pitted against each other. Hon. G. S. Pearson, minister of labor, speaking in opposition to the measure, took the ground that the Indians, along with the Chinese and Japanese, had as peoples in B. C., consistently refused to co-operate in attainment of improved standards of living and working conditions for labor.

Mr. Perry, who said he did not know of any definite government policy on the question, made an eloquent plea on behalf of the enfranchisement of East Indians. They were British subjects, and as such were entitled to the same privileges as extended to other people of the empire.

17,600 American Nisei Serve in U. S. Forces

Approximately 17,600 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the mainland and Hawaii are now serving with the United States armed services, it was announced by the U. S. War Department last week.

The Heart Mountain Sentinel in its report said unofficial figures show that there are more native born Americans of Japanese ancestry serving in the armed forces in proportion to the population than of any other racial extraction.

The report also stated that nearly 800 Nisei from Heart Mountain are in the service.

Face Situation Realistically:

Special Placement Efforts This Spring; Jobs Plentiful

—Commissioner Pickersgill

KASLO, B. C.—Many employment opportunities exist in Eastern Canada, including agriculture, industry and trade in smaller cities, domestic work, forest industries and possibly mining, and the Labor Department's Japanese Division believes it can place employable families from the interior centres satisfactorily, T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner, said here last Sunday.

VISITING ALL CENTRES

The Commissioner on his first visit to the Kootenay settlements, visited briefly in Kaslo on Sunday afternoon, March 25, leaving the same evening for the Slocan Valley, via Nelson. He was expected to tour Lemon Creek, Slocan and New Denver housing projects until the latter part of this week. He visited at Greenwood while en route to the Kootenays.

Mr. Pickersgill has been inspecting general conditions in the settlements, interviewing Japanese committees on the new announcements in policy concerning voluntary repatriation and relocation, and meeting local town officials in the various centres.

He was unable to give any estimate as to what number of persons in the interior projects might be expected to sign applications for voluntary repatriation when registration for that purpose is carried out by the R.C.M. Police beginning April 9.

The policy had been adopted, however, in the belief that there are large numbers of evacuees who feel that after the cessation of hostilities life in Japan will offer more to them than if they were to remain in Canada. To that end the Canadian Government was prepared to offer guaranteed assistance in the way of passage and protection of property interests.

Mr. Pickersgill thought that those who intended to stay in Canada needed to face the situation very realistically. The future was uncertain for every Canadian, and no guarantee of security could be given. But one could get out and work for security if the intention was to stay in Canada.

EMPLOYMENT ABUNDANT

Employers were anxious to hire workers in the east, he indicated, and the placement machinery of the Labor Department was ready to help in every way possible. Farm work is abundant in southern Ontario; there are jobs available in some of the smaller towns where housing difficulties are not as acute as in the large cities; and there is a wide range of employment in the woods of north-western Ontario particularly.

As a general rule, he indicated to the Committee, in order to facilitate the dispersal policy, new employment in British Columbia would not be offered to persons intending to stay in Canada.

SPAIN WILL STOP ACTING FOR JAPAN

MADRID, Spain — The Spanish Government announced that it had ordered all Spanish diplomatic missions abroad to cease representing Japanese interests, the Associated Press reported March 24.

This action followed a report which listed 172 Spanish men, women and children bayonetted to death by Japanese troops while American forces were taking the Philippine capital, Manila. Spanish property valued at $1,000,000 was also reported destroyed.

Who will represent Japanese interests following the withdrawal of the Spanish Government is not yet known.

Albertans Petition Ottawa To Change Restrictive Agreement

(Special to The New Canadian)

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—No definite changes in policy can be taken in respect to arrangements for the education of evacuee children or the relocation of families away from Southern Alberta until after a general election clears the federal political scene, it was indicated to a delegation of Alberta spokesmen who conferred here March 17 with J. N. Lister, from the Vancouver head office of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

Mr. Lister said that at present, any evacuees wishing to move away on new relocation plans would have have to travel at their own expense, except in special cases where aid might be given by the government.

In the interim, however, Mr. Lister gave assurance that the growers would be consulted in regard to changes and improvements in the beet industry and that school trustees would be approached on the question of admitting evacuee children to schools on an equal basis with other children.

An outline of the new "voluntary repatriation" program was also given to the spokesmen by the Security Commission representative.

* * * *

Previously, on March [illegible], the spokesmen for Alberta evacuees met with D. C. Archibald, Commissioner's representative for that province, to discuss the education and relocation questions.

Mr. Archibald said that beet workers could move from district to district or change employment if a good reason could be given.

In regard to moving from Alberta, accomodation and employment would first have to be assured to persons wishing to move to a new district and this would have to be confirmed by the placement officer of the district.

POLICY CANNOT BE CHANGED

Mr. Archibald explained that a formal agreement made early in 1942 between the Alberta provincial government and the federal authorities prevents the latter from negotiating for free education for the children and freedom of movement within the province.

Delegates accordingly have drafted a petition to Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor at Ottawa, asking that attempts be made to revise the pertinent clauses of this agreement with a view to achieving more satisfactory resettlement conditions in Alberta.

Steady Family Movement From Kaslo Continues

KASLO, B.C.—Six families were transferred to Tashme, Greenwood and New Denver this week to add to the growing list of transferees from this centre.

The program to close this centre is expected to be stepped up early next month with a large contingent of families slated to be transferred to Midway. More families receiving maintenance allowances are expected to be moved to New Denver.

Three families left for Tashme, two for Greenwood and one for New Denver this week.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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Prejudice and Concentration

THE FOCUS OF anti-Japanese agitation today is fixed upon the contention that this immigrant group by fixed design concentrated in certain areas and in certain occupations for the express purpose of dominating those areas and occupations.

There is a feeling that racial antagonism against Japanese Canadians was fully justified because of this concentration. It is a point loudly belabored by agitators who can no longer declaim about military security. And it is a misapprehension very widely shared by many Canadians who are anxious to see a just and democratic policy preserve some very basic Canadian traditions.

The historical fact, as this journal has pointed out again and again, is that this concentration was due, on the one hand, to normal social impulse, and on the other, to the entrenched antagonism of Canadian society itself. If the Pacific Coast would level an accusing finger at the concentration of Japanese Canadians, it must also be prepared to accept a very large part of the blame for those concentrations.

Young and Reid, in their authoritative study, "The Japanese Canadians", have touched upon this question. The natural impulse of all immigrants, they point out, is to reside among, and remain in close contact with, people of their own race, nationality, culture and class, but they must work in order to live, and they are therefore compelled to go to the native-born section which controls the wealth of the community and dominates its industrial activities. It is through work obtained in this way that they enter into the life of the larger group.

Historical studies indicate that the Japanese immigrant group moved rapidly at first toward assimilation into the life of the larger group. They were, in this respect, much more aggressive than Chinese immigrants for instance, who still remain clustered in various cities across the Dominion, without a word raised against them. But, as Young and Reid write:

"The more rapid the economic expansion of an immigrant group, the more quickly it is likely to be assimilated. The speed of assimilation in the case of the Japanese, however, is offset to a certain extent by the fact that the discrimination which results from their economic expansion tends to drive them in on themselves for protection and postpones their ultimate attachment to the community."

This is exactly what happened between 1900 and 1941. The natural impulse of the immigrants was to live together. The next step was to branch out from the segregated communities in search of better economic prospects. Success in some cases led to the demand for, or actual, restriction as was the case in the fishing industry and commercial ventures in Vancouver city. In agriculture, narrow financial resources led farmers into that branch for which they were competitively fitted, which required least capital and promised quick cash returns. But race prejudice barred not only the immigrants, but their Canadian-born and educated children as well, from the hundreds of jobs—in the government service, in public utility employment, in merchandising and professional service to the white community—which they would normally have followed if they were assimilated. Instead, they were forced to seek employment within the racial community from which they were seeking to break away. And thus the racial community was perpetuated not merely because of the social cohesion of the minority group, but also because of the discriminatory barriers in fact and in law which shut off the community from the larger society about it.

This is the pattern which existed in British Columbia before the war. And as Toronto Saturday Night points out, the problem will not be resolved by geographical re-distribution, if the same kind of discrimination is practised in other provinces and resettlement area. It will not be enough to carry out physical dispersal, scattering about individuals or small groups who are isolated by discriminatory barriers from the surrounding native-born society. Just as important will be the acceptance of Japanese Canadians into a status of equality. In that direction only lies the just and fair solution.

Dispersal and the Provinces

CANADIANS who follow current political trends in the country will no doubt note with keen interest the reactions of the various political governments to Ottawa's latest move toward a solution of the so-called "Japanese problem". The situation is one that reflects a chief weakness in a federal system of government; for we have here an illustration of how political differences between the federal administration and provincial authorities make the necessary co-operative effort in the solution of national issues very difficult to attain, particularly when the question as such cannot be described as having grave national importance.

It seems possible, for instance, to explain the attitude of hostility expressed by Quebec Premier Duplessis, only in these terms of political differences. French Canadians themselves, one logically expects, would be extremely anxious to see the principle of racial tolerance upheld in Canada. Experience has already indicated, in fact, that in cosmopolitan Montreal at least, former British Columbians have encountered much less prejudice than in many English-speaking parts of the country. And the French Catholic Church—certainly an influential element in Quebec public opinion—has taken an active and useful missionary interest in the welfare of evacuees, even beyond that which prevailed before the war.

On the other hand, the division between the governments at Quebec City and Ottawa are well known. And there is reason to believe that the principle of non-co-operation with the federal authorities in the present case has a higher priority with Mr. Duplessis than the principle of racial tolerance in Quebec.

Possibly a similar explanation lies at the back of (former) Ontario Premier Drew's stand, not to mention Progressive Conservative leader John Bracken's parrot-like affirmation of the views of his Pacific Coast stalwart, Mr. Howard Green. On the other hand, the Liberal-dominated coalition in Manitoba, under Mr. Garson, is cautiously sympathetic; an attitude reinforced by its happy experience thus far with evacuees already settled in that province. In Alberta, interestingly enough, public opinion has been so closely exposed to the racist agitation from the Pacific Coast that the Social Credit Government seems to find it wise not to take any chances upon what is in fact a relatively minor issue.

Hello There...

with t.m.k.

"This is my own, my native land!" . . . Scott.

In the March 3rd issue of this paper you could not have missed a news report on Mayor Cornett's illogical proposal. He would have us sent to Japan (for good, of course!) as "missionaries" of the "Canadian way of life". He suggests that—as compensation for expulsion, we be given a sufficient sum to re-establish our livelihood in that country. Aside from the obvious objections to his scheme, I had an ironical thought.

Picture myself in Tokyo trying to convert a skeptical company of Yedokkos!

Me: ". . . . therefore I urge you all to adopt the ways of the land I have left, a land ruled by a system of absolute and benevolent democracy!"

Q: "It is understood that you have been expelled from that country for no other reason than your racial ancestry. Is that absolute benevolence? Is that democratic? If your country is democratic, why are you here? There is a contradiction I do not understand!"

Would you understand?

No, I wouldn't either.

Could you, could I or anyone, recommend the ways of a country that denied its native-born? Could you, could I exalt the humbug that passes for humanity and love of country among the incredible racists?

Not I!

Then what if I said this:

"Democracy is a shining ideal for which many men died, and will continue to die, yet under its system we suffered such calumny as shamed the conscience of the good; but the good were not strong enough to nullify the evil the few committed. Nevertheless, we cling to a pathetic faith in its ultimate triumph.

"Were the Japanese Canadians the only ones to suffer, it would have been bad enough, but the sad truth was that other minorities . . . . the Negroes, Jews, Chinese and Indians . . . . they, too, felt the discrimination of race and economic greed. Democracy may have been the banner and the slogan, but hateful prejudice and propaganda accomplished their evil ends. Hollow words with glib oratory spread the venom of intolerance, avarice, and bigotry. The will-to-good was well-intentioned, but anaemic.

"The Nisei is a Canadian, born in the most beautiful of the nine provinces. He grew to manhood holding on to a deep faith in the integrity, the dignity of the individual. He embraced with passionate optimism the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity. Then, he was exiled from his home. Not content with exiling him, appropriating his possessions, denying his citizenship rights, the forces of racism went further and demanded expulsion from the country as well. To add insult to injury, they blandly proposed that the victim of a very 'un-Canadian way of life' preach to the inhabitants of Japan, the tenets of a superior 'Canadian way of life!'"

O solemn mockery.

Yet I would exhort and the disillusioned Nisei to have faith even to the end. Hatemongers may shout, may flourish on the feverish fear of the ignorant, but their very pettishness defeats their own ends. Racism is slush, mixed with dirt and refuse, abhorrent of men. Slush always melts in the sun and goes down the sewer.

Let us walk with dignity to meet our earnest destiny.

There are two ways to turn a man's head, rattle money or rustle a skirt.

—Silhouette, McMaster U. Weekly

As Other Editors See it:

Most Favor New Dispersal Policy

Following the announcement of "voluntary repatriation or dispersal" policy which provoked nation-wide discussion, the daily press in British Columbia and Alberta which have been following news with regard to evacuee closely, have favored the dispersal and fair treatment of Japanese Canadians citizens.

The following are excerpts from editorials from newspapers circulated in seven principal cities in British Columbia, Alberta, and New Brunswick and Ontario.

• • •

Stabilize Future

The Japanese will show wisdom if they sign application forms for dispersal, but the Dominion has to deal with the opposition of the other provinces. Those which have so far accepted Japanese have only done so for the duration, under clear agreements with Ottawa that the Japanese will not become permanent residents. If dispersal can be under guarantees that it will be thinly enough spread, so that there could be no development of predominantly Japanese settlements such as have bedeviled British Columbia, the Prairie and Eastern provinces might modify their views.

In the meantime, the Japanese can help themselves insofar as their future position is concerned by showing their desire to co-operate in the Dominion's plans by wholesale signing of applications for dispersal.

—Nelson Daily News

Not Individually Resented

The suggestion, of course, is that any Japanese Canadian who wishes to demonstrate his loyalty and his Canadianism will co-operate with the government. If co-operation is to be made a basis of loyalty, what is to be said of those Canadian provinces which decline to co-operate?

What is to be said of Quebec, whose Premier, Mr. Duplessis, has stated that his government will take necessary steps to prevent the Japanese from settling in Quebec? What is to be said of Alberta, whose minister of public works, Mr. W. A. Fallow, has insisted that when the war is over the Japanese now working in the province will have to go out?

It is not the Japanese individually that are resented in British Columbia but the concentration of them here and their tendency to dominate the industries into which they enter. While the Japanese remain concentrated on the Pacific Coast, they constitute both an economic and political menace. Scattered across in small groups across Canada, they could maintain a fair standard of living and contribute to the economy of the country while being no menace to any community or business.

The Dominion Government is only being reasonable in asking the Japanese Canadians to co-operate with it in its effort to solve the problem. It has just as much justification for asking for the co-operation of the Canadian provinces. This is a Canadian problem not for British Columbia alone.

The government apparently recognizes that it is a Canadian problem, but it has handled it very adroitly. It made a mistake in failing to consult the provinces in advance of its proclamation, and this failure sets up an unpleasant background for future negotiations.

—Vancouver Province

Want No Competition

"With many of the Japanese fishermen, we might expect to see some of them trying to come here with the aim of re-establishing themselves in the fishing industry. They must not be permitted to do so. Our fishermen don't want Japanese competition.

—The Telegraph Journal
St. John, N. B.

Fair and Sensible

British Columbians will approve any plan which takes the Japanese out of this province and keeps them out. The Federal Government's proposal disposes of the problem in a fair and sensible manner.

Those sons of Nippon who are not satisfied with the prospects of domicile east of the Rockies know the alternative: they can return to what is left of Hirohito's empire when the war is over. Only those who adequately demonstrate their will and capacity to become loyal Canadians may remain; there is no room for any other type.

—Victoria Daily Times

The Best Policy

. . . . This about the best policy that can be evolved. It would not only be impossible but unjust to ship every Japanese out of Canada back to the Orient. Many of them were born in this country and it is unquestionable that a proportion of them confine their loyalty to this country. If Canadian-born Japanese were to be deported holus bolus against their will, a very dangerous and indefensible precedent would be established which might affect in the future, the domicile rights of other groups of foreign origin in the Dominion.

—Calgary Herald

• • •

Prevent Hiving Says Lethbridge Herald

The situation is fraught with dynamite if traditional British freedom and justice are to prevail, and Canadians should weigh the facts carefully before final action is taken . . . . A fact is that where Japanese were spread about in very small colonies before the war, they were generally good citizens and caused no dislocation in business or industry such as was so bitterly complained about on the coast . . . . We had colonies at Raymond, Welling, and Hardieville in south Alberta and very little was ever heard of them. They caused no trouble and no resentment because they made no attempt to dominate any district.

Ottawa's suggestion that the Japanese in Canada, if they are to remain here, should be domiciled largely east of the Rockies is understandable. But if that course is chosen, they should be so settled that the hiving complained of on the B. C. lower coast would not cause resentment elsewhere. Very small colonies widely separated, accompanied by an end of Japanese immigration might be acceptable if we could be assured it would remain that way. It is understood that several thousand Japanese have indicated their desire to return to Japan when the war is over . . . . But as far as the Japanese who are naturalized Canadian subjects are concerned, we must recognize their British rights while, at the same time, endeavoring to prevent another race problem from developing. Very small colonies of a few families each, widely scattered through the rest of Canada might be the best solution for a difficult problem.

Even Distributibution

. . . . The problem is one of assimilation and the degree to which the Canadian-born Japanese can become one of any community in which he resides. Those brought to Southwestern Ontario in the past three years have proved good workers, but there has been some difficulty in communities where they overdid their efforts to become part of the community.

You cannot have your cake and eat it. If these Canadian-born Japanese are to be assimilated occidental Canadians will have to meet them halfway. However, there are only 23,000 nationals, naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese in the Dominion, and it would appear reasonable that if they were distributed evenly—and thinly—across the country, there should be little difficulty in assimilation and they would present no threat to national safety.

—London Free Press

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

示告

ビーシー州内に居住する日系人總てに對して

一、日本人ナショナル及び其他の日系人にして日本へ歸らうとする者に關する申請規定が設けられ勞働大臣の告示により夫れが發表され、財産及び旅費運賃に關する條件も公けにされた。

二、日系カナダ人にしてカナダに留まりたいと欲する者は政府の散在政策に協力する彼等の意向を證明するためにロッキー以東へ再定住すべきである。

三、ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は、後でカナダ政府の散在政策に協力しない者として取扱はれる。

四、數千人の日系人は既にロッキー以東に満足に再定住してゐる。

五、有望なる就職の機會がある此の際、ビーシー州外に於ける現在の就職と定住の好機會を利用しない者は、後になつたら就職と定住の状態が一層困難となり遅延することによつて彼等自身の將來に大なる迷惑を蒙る事になるであらう。

六、カナダ内に再定住することを欲する者を援助するためには日本人轉住局、職業紹介所及セレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局が、地方の諮問委員會の援助を得て、カナダ中を通じて各種の產業や就職分野により且又適當なる就職口の最も良い見込みある地域に於て適當なる就職の機會を開くことに今春は特別な努力を拂つてゐる。

七、勞働省は東行する家族全部に對して旅費及び荷物の運賃を無料で支給するほか旅行中の食費及び家族の數に準じた再定住手當をも支給する。

一九四五年三月十二日、晩香坡にて

日本人轉住局長 テー・ビー・ペッカースキル

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

示告

日系人にして自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に對して

カナダに居住する日系人にして戰後若しくは其の取極めが出來次第に自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に關して次の如き決定が出來た事を發表することを勞働大臣はカナダ政府から委任せられた。

一、カナダに在る彼等の財産(動產及不動產)の處理より生ずる純上り金及び歸國の時存在するクレヂット(貸金)は彼等に渡す事にして戰爭終結後歸國する時日本へ轉送してやる。

二、カナダと日本との間のナショナル交換の取極めの下に戰爭終結前に日本へ歸る者の場合は、歸國者の携帶し得る所持品や金額は制限されてゐるので、外務省の是認の下に敵產カストデアンは、斯かる歸國者に對してはカナダに殘して行く財產若しくは夫れが賣れた場合に生ずる純上り金を證示する受取證を發給し、戰後に彼等の財產若しくは其の處理より生ずる純上り金を入手する事が出來るやうにする。

三、日本へ歸る者總て及び彼等と同行する家族總ての旅費は彼等の携帶品の運賃をも含めてカナダ政府から無料で支給することを保證する。

上記の保證はカナダ政府に對して日本へ歸る正式の申請書を既に提出してゐる者若しくは今後日本人轉住局長の決定する期間内に此の目的を以てカナダ政府に申請書を提出する者に適用する。

之れ等の保證は日系人にして自由意志による以外の方法で送還される者に對しては適用しない。

一九四五年三月十三日、オタワにて

勞働大臣 ハンフレー・ミッチェル

特別に派遣されるマウンテッドポリスは　月　日より　月　日まで　に出張し　に於て申請書を受理する。

十六歳以上の日系人總ては右の期日内に特別に派遣されるマウンテッドポリスに歸國に關する彼等の意向を報告しなければならぬ。

一九四五年三月十二日、晩香坡にて

日本人轉住局長 テー・ビー・ペッカースキル

スキーナ河
元第三區漁者協會の基金處理問題

(スキーナ通信)スキーナ河第三區漁者協會の基金を處理する爲の相談會が、故永見寅松氏保管の戰時貯蓄證書を淺澤平氏が持參したのを機會に去る三月十八日午[illegible]ファーム〇校舍で開催されレモンクリーキ、スリーカン、ミラウデン、タリー、[illegible]方面の同會會員が集合し協議の結果會後は佐々木佐十郎、廍谷政次郎兩氏に處理方法の決定する迄保管を依賴する事となつた。依つて基金は三輪二郎、永見寅松兩氏に依つて保管されて居たのであるが三輪氏は病氣の爲現在[illegible]の[illegible]を除き永見氏は先般不慮の[illegible]をとげたので收支に關する說明を求める由もないのであるが現在額はカナダの戰時貯蓄證書で額面六百弗、戰爭[illegible]の銀行に四百廿四弗三十一仙、會所有の船が四十三弗に賣れてカストオアン氏保管中、他にプリンスルパートに特別資金が百五十八弗廿八仙之れは目下銀行に預金中で預金されてゐる由であるが相談會は集合した人員が同基金を處理するには餘り少數なので一般會員の意見を徴して處理する事になつたので同會合は次の[illegible]に送附の[illegible]を供託を添へて送られる事に决定されてゐる

[illegible]

レモンクリーキの ハイ校生增加

(レモンクリーキ通信)レモンクリーキ・ハイスクールに昨年に比し本年度は增加して學生會の役員も増員された。

▲會長松井武▲副會長西崎ノーブル▲幹事富永ション

の外に學生新聞の編輯者に同委員等で合計二十二名となつた。又教師の方にも在來のレモンクリーキスクールを敎へてゐた中山嬢とトーントのグラント氏が加はつた。

(レモンクリーキ通信)當地の日本人委員會役員は次の如く决定

川頭総平 福田貞太 西村音太郎 若林忠太郎 坪内百三 中村友一 山下長八 松尾龜次郎 清水久六 森野爲久三

■通知 コールデール佛教會幹役に西貝錦造氏を加へる

■移轉 アルバータ州バーンクェルの松本好松氏一家は最近同州クランフォードに移轉したが同地には同姓同名の人が居て手紙が間違ひやすいので今後は文通一切に次の如く息子松本敏一氏宛にして貰ひたいと

TOSHIKAZU MATSUMOTO
Cranford, Alta.

時計修繕再開業廣告

昨冬不慮の災厄に遇ひまして修繕材料道具一切を焼失致しましたが今回漸く原料も道具も全部取揃へ如何なる時計にても修繕に應じる様整備致しましたから何卒従前通りの御用命御引立の程お願ひ致します。今回は手が入りましたので出來得る限り迅速に又確實に返送致します

△此度は金銀細工一切の御用命にも應じ且又婚約指環も晩市の問屋と取引を開きましたから格安料にても取次ぎ致します

△割引 再開業廣告の日より一ケ月内に御送下された分は修繕料特價に致します

時計修繕業 田邊平五郎

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
Westwold, B.C.

如何に決意をなすべきであるか

發表された新政策の裏にある重大意義

オタワ政府の勞働省と日系人轉住局から最近發表された新政策に對してインテリア居住地では種々の困惑が起つてゐる。此の困惑は發表された政策にたいするハツキリした理解を缺くところから起つて居る如くであり、同時にピーシー州に居る多くの人々は彼らが直面しなければならぬ眞の事態を完全に認識してゐないところからも由來してゐるのである。

カナダ政府から與へられてゐる保護は極めて簡單にして率直なるものである。それらは戰後乃至は戰後の事態が出來次第に一世の市民及日系加奈陀市民でも日本に行きたいと欲する者を日本へ歸らせる事が出來るであらうといふ考へを基礎にしてゐるものである。

第一に政府は、日本へ行く事を申請する者にたいしては彼等の所持金を日本へ輸送してやる保證を與へてゐる。それらはカストデアンが管理してゐる金、出發の際存在する貯金乃至は財產處理から上る金額を含んでゐるのである。

第二に政府は、同じ保證は戰爭終結前に日本へ行ける者にたいしても與へる事を言明してゐる。此の方法で歸國する者には後に殘してゆく金にたいする受領證を發給し戰後に之を輸送するのである。

此の金の輸送は正常の通商關係が回復した場合普通の爲替交換の道を通してするのだらうから恐らく多少の手間取りはあるであらうが、加奈陀政府が故意に此の保證を履行しないかも知れぬなどと思ふ必要はないであらう。

第三に政府は、日本へ歸る者にたいしては其家族も加へた旅費や荷物の運賃を無料で支給する事を保證してゐる。但し『持物』の數量品目等については何も發表されてはゐない。

之等の保證の背後にある政策其物も保證夫れ自身の如く率直に見える。多數か少數か、兎に角日本行きを決する者があるであらうが、何れにせよ之によつて長い間此國を騷がせてゐた問題の一部分はキッパリと終りを告げる事になり、夫は此の國の財政乃至は良心を大して傷つける事なくして濟む方法である。

加奈陀に在る者は誰でも此自發的な歸國申請をする事が出來る。たゞピーシー州内に在つては日系人總ては登錄して、日本へ行くか加奈陀に留まるかの決意を表明しなければならぬのである。此登錄のためにマウンテッドポリスは四月九日から各地を廻るのである。

新政策は夫だけに止まらない。夫はピーシー州に於ける人種的激情を解決する道として日系人をカナダ中に散在させるといふ政府の方策と關連しており、日本へ行かない者はロッキー以東に再定住する事を獎勵されるのである。そしてベッカースギル局長は（一）ピーシー州外には既に數千人の移動者が再定住してゐる（二）此の春には適當なる就職口を開くために特別な努力が拂はれてゐる（三）東行を容易にするために旅費、食費及再定住手當を支給する等々の事を發表してゐる。

ところで其の發表の中には『就職能力ある者にしてロッキー以東に再定住しない者は政府の散在政策に協力しない者として取扱はれるであらう』といふ一項が含まれてゐる。當局が新聞に正式に發表した事項の中には之等の非協力者は不忠誠の傾向者と見做して何れ設定されるといふ忠・不忠誠判定の裁判に廻されるであらうといふ事も附記されてゐる。昨年八月のキング首相の聲明の中にも右の裁判で不忠誠と判定された者は追放される事になるかも知れぬといふ點があつた。

敗北主義者たる勿れ

全き市民權獲得の新なる鬪爭へ

そこでピーシー州内の政府居住地は勿論其他の地方で就働して居る十六歳以上の移動者全部は次の三つの行動をとらねばならぬことになる

（一）日本へ行く申請をするか

（二）加奈陀市民として東部への再定住をきめるか

（三）右二者のどちらともつかぬ現狀維持

過去三ヶ年間の色々な出來事から其の考へ方に大なる影響を受けてゐる者が此重大なる選定をなす事は決して容易な事でないであらうが、自らものを考へる年齡に達した之等の人々は問題を痛感し實際的に考慮して獨自の決定をしなければならぬのである。

決定の道は第一と第二しかないと言へるであらう。第三はたとへ目下の場合は安易に見えたからとて近き將來に於て現在直面してゐるよりも一層大なる問題へと導かれるほかないであらう。

自發的歸國申請は、事態に困惑してゐる人々から洩らされる口振りでは最も容易な解決方法だと見られてゐるやうである。心理的に日本と強い結びつきのある者は此の事は問題にせずに此道をとるであらう。夫れでよいのだが、一方加奈陀で受けた失望の故に右の傾向にかたむいてゐる者は一層注意深く考へなければならぬであらう。自發的歸國が約束してゐる其將來といふものは極めて不安定なのである。戰後の日本は決定的に一九〇七年、一九三三年乃至は一九四〇年の夫れではないであらうし、昔の考へを持つて日本行をきめる者は大なる驚きに遭遇するであらう。戰爭に全力を蕩盡した戰後の日本は安定ある住處ではなからうし、特に加奈陀では得られなかつた幸福をさがし求めに行くといふ積りの者にとつて然うであるだらう。

戰後の日本の狀態がどんなものになるかと云ふ事は全然別問題として、自發的歸國申請は、偏見は遂に吾々を打負かしたと云ふ事を認めることにもなる。夫れは排日に降參することになり、吾々のために戰つてくれて居るデモクラチックな友人達を裏切る事になる。それは過去半世紀に亘るあらゆる達成を見限ることになり、將來吾々が加奈陀に於て全き市民權を得ようとする總ての希望を抛つ事にもなる。それは退却なのである。

それに代る方法は退却とは正反對なものである。夫れは是までのところ拒否されてゐる加奈陀の市民權獲得の新なる力強き鬪ひ開始の機會と挑戰を受諾することである。人間の生活は要するに如何なる困難如何なる條件の下に在らうとも向上への努力であり、そこには進取の人の力を以てしても如何としがたき不安定な要因がある。併し乍ら吾々がロッキー以東に於て生活を再建しようとする決意と努力とには將來の光明を約束する充分なる證據がある。それは遲かれ早かれ吾々を異なる生活へと導くものであり、たとへ今それが出來なくとも吾々の後へ續く者には必ず得らるゝことである。

最後に、そして恐らくは最も重要なる事は、吾々が決意をなすに當つて過去の失望や不滿足に打負かされてはならぬと云ふ事だ。斯の如き敗北性は單に日系人のみに關する事では無い。それはデモクラチックな國家といふ理想に向つて進みつゝある世界の行動にも重大なる悲しむべき影響を及ぼすものなのだ。吾々が決定しようとしてゐる事には大なる責任が伴つてゐるのだ。それは只單に吾々自身の前途たるばかりでなく、カナダに於けるあらゆる有色人種と公正なる心を持つ加奈陀人自身[illegible]ての上にもかゝつてゐる事なのだ。夫れは標榜されたデモクラチックな經濟方法が實行可能であることを證示し、異つた人種相互の關係に於ける平等と兄弟愛の理念の正當さを證明すべき試驗を作つてゐるときなのだ。實際に於て、恐らく之は、日系加奈陀人におけられてゐる運命なのである。

新局長の居住地視察

『事態に對し實際的に立ち向かへ』

（カズロー發）東部加奈陀には農業、小都市に於ける工業及商業、農園經營、山林業及び多分鑛山をも含めて多くの就職の機會が開かれてゐるのでオタワ政府勞働省日系人局ではインテリアタウン居住民に勞働能力ある家族を滿足に再定住させる事が出來るだらうと信じてゐる旨去日曜日カズローに到著したベッカースギル局長は語つてゐた。同氏のタートネー地方居住地訪問は今回が初めてゞ三月廿五日午後カズローを一寸訪問して其日の夕新スローカンヴァレーに向つたがレモンクリーキャスローカン、ニウデンヴァー等を訪問する筈でグリーンウッドには既に立寄つたのである。ベッカースギル氏は居住地の一般的狀態を視察すると共に日本人委員會の人々と會見して新に發表された自發的歸國申請及再定住に關して說明し各地の町の當局者とも會見してゐるのである。右の自發的歸國申請の登錄は四月九日から開始されるのであるが一体どれくらゐの人が夫れにサインするだらうかといふ事に就ては局長も見當がつかぬと云ふ事であるが

右の方策は移動日本人中相當數の者は戰後日本へ行つた方がカナダに留まつてゐるよりも遙によいと考へるだらうといふところから採用したものであり、右のためには加奈陀政府は旅費の支給や財產の輸送等に關して援助する用意をしてゐるのであるとベッカースギル氏は語つてをり加奈陀に留まらうと考へる人々は事態に對して極めて實際的に直面するだけの用意がなければならぬ

さて

△將來はあらゆる加奈陀人にとつても不安定であつて誰にも保證は與へ得ない。けれどもカナダに留まらうとする者は外に出て安定のために働くことは出來るのである

△東部加奈陀では勞働者は勞働者を欲しがつてをり勞働者の就職斡旋係はあらゆる方法で援助する用意をしてゐるのである

△オンタリオ州南部では農地働きの仕事は澤山あり、大都市域とに住居の困難の少い小都市にも色々な仕事口があるし、オンタリオ州北西部の山林でも各種の仕事口がある

種々の事を說明し委員會にたいしては『散在政策を遂行する上からして一般的規定としては加奈陀に留まる者にたいしてはピーシー州に於ける新しい仕事口は提供しない事にならう』と指示し、就職能力のない家族にして日本に行く事を欲せずインテリア居住地を去る事も出來ないといふやうな者に對しては現存する政府の施設の下に世話を續けるであらうと語つた。

非市民被救濟者を追放は出來ぬ

（ワシントン發）米政府の歸化局及移民當局は戰時非常時に際して「日系米市民にして救濟を受けたからとて米國から追放されるといふ如き危險は無い」と通牒し米市民でも米國に正しく上陸した者は何の理由で救濟を受けることは出來ないのだと言明した。轉住所內で政府の救濟を受けてゐる一世の中には追放されるかも知れぬと心配してゐる向きがあつたのである。

カズローからの再移動は今週タシメとグリーンウッドとニユーデンヴーへ六家族あつた外家族も更にドウェーとニウデンヴァーに轉職の家族が移る事になつてゐる。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

（購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

社説

人種的社會存續の歷史的要因

今日叫ばれてゐる反日系人宣傳の中心點は此の移民群が或地域なり職業なりを支配するために或地域と職業に集結するといふことにでつち上げられてゐる。日系カナダ人に對する人種的反感は此の集結の故に余計に高化され得るものであるといふ氣持さへあるのである。根本的な觀念のためといふ事でなく、今では扇動者達は此點を往々力説して居るのであり、重要なるカナダの敵たるナチスの如き方策を保持しつゝ問題を公正に解決したいと望んで居る多くのカナダ人を惑はす方に誤り導かれてゐる譯さへあるのである。

そこで此の集結と云ふ事は、本紙が嘗て指摘したやうに、それは普通の社會的經濟的衝動であると共に他方に於てはカナダの社會それ自身の深く根ざした反對性の故であるといふ歷史的な事實があるのである。若し太平洋沿岸のものが日系カナダ人の集結を非難するならば、同時に彼等は此の集結にたいする非難の大部分の責任をも受諾する用意がなければならぬのだ。

ヤング、リード兩氏の權威ある研究結果から成る著書たる「日系カナダ人」の中には此點に觸れてある箇所がある。曰く彼等の移民の自然的衝動は彼等自身の間に住み、彼等自身の人種とナショナリティーと文化と階級と密接なる關連を保たうとするものではあるが同時に生活してゆくためには社會の富を支配し經濟を左右してゐるところのカナダ人の間に入つて行かざるを得ないといふことも此の著書は指摘してゐる。彼等は此の方法を通して働き口を得、より大きなグループの中にはいつて行くのである。

歷史的な研究では日系人移民群は、最初はより大きなグループの生活中に同化することに急速なる進展を示したものであることを指示してゐる。此點では例へば支那人移民と—未だにカナダ全體の都市に亘つて群居しながら彼らに對する反對の聲はきかれないでゐる—に比し、日系人は非常に進取的なのである。しかし「ヤング、リード兩氏は次の如く書いてゐる「移民群のより急速なる經濟的發展はより急速なる同化を導く如くである。だが日系人の場合における同化のスピードは、彼等の經濟的發展に對する差別的待遇によつて或程度まで相殺され、その結果彼等のカナダ人社會への決定的附着を延引させ彼等自身を守るといふ傾向に追込んだのだ」

これはまさに一九〇〇年から一九四一年にかけて起つたことである。移民の自然的衝動は彼等自身でいつしよに住むといふことであつた。次の段階はより良き經濟的地歩を得るために別な社會に進出するといふことであつた。そして夫れが成功した場合には、漁業や都市内に於ける小商業の如く、日系人にたいする反對が唱へられ或は事實上において制限が加へられた。農業に於いて、大資本のないことと、比較的適合してゐることゝは、小資本を以て早く收入を得るといふ嫉視の犧者となつたのである。人種的偏見は單に移民にのみ向けられたのではなく、彼らのカナダ生れのカナダの教育を受けた子供らにまでも及び、各種の仕事、官公吏其他政府の仕事、公益事業處理、白人社會での専門的職業や商業、若し彼等が同化してゐたら普通の行道で入つてゆけることが制束されたのである。彼らは人種的な社會から離れて行かうとしてゐるにも拘らず其中で就職口を見付けざるを得ないといふ立場におかれたのである。斯くて人種的社會といふものは只僅に少數者の社會的經濟的移動性はかでなく、同時に事業上でも彼等がより大なる社會に入つて行くことを阻止する差別的制束のために存續してゐるといふことになるのだ。

之は戰前からビーシーに存在してゐた形である。若しも他州に於ても差別が續くならば地理的散在が行はれても問題は解決しないであらう。最も公正にして重要なる事は平等なる資格で日系人を受容れる事だ。此方向の中にのみ公正なる解決は存するのだ。

新政策と各州政府の態度

カナダ人にして此の國の政治的動向を注意ぶかく見守つてゐる者は、所謂「日本人問題」解決策として最近オタワ政府から發表されたことにたいする各州政府當局の反響に重大關心を拂つたことと思はれる。此の事態はカナダの聯邦政府組織の弱々しさを反映したものであり、聯邦政府の行政と州政府當局の政治的差違が國家的問題解決の上に必要なる兩者の協力を困難にしてゐることを示すものであるが、特に重大なる國家的問題を呼び得ない事に際しては殊に然うなのである。

例へば、ケベック州のデュプレッシー首相が反對の聲を上げた態度なども、此の政治的差違といふことを通してのみ説明出來る事であらう。フランス系カナダ人は、いふまでもなく、カナダに於て人種的寛容の精神が支持されることにたいしては最も關心を持つものであるだらう。事實において既に經驗が教示したところでは、少くとも國際都市モントリオールに於ては、ビーシー州から移動した人々は國内の他の英語國民の多い所に比して人種的偏見にあふといふ如きことは最も少いのである。其上に、疑ひもなくケベック州の輿論の上に大きな勢力を持つ分子であるところの、フランス系カソリック教會は、戰前にもまして移動日系人のウエルフェアのためには其の有用なる機關を働かせて活動してくれてゐるのである。

一方、ケベック・シテーとオタワ兩所の政府間の意見の相違といふことは世間周知のことであるが、現在の問題に就てケベック州當局が非協力的態度を示すのは、ケベック州に於ける人種的寛容といふ事よりもデュプレッシー政府を自身を立てゝゆくための策戰からだといふ理由もあるのである。

恐らくはオンタリオ州の首相ドリュー氏（進歩保守黨）の聲明に就ても、太平洋沿岸の反日主義者グリーン氏の意見を殊に斷乎として確認してゐる進歩保守黨のブラケン首領のことを顧慮せずとも、[illegible]反對しておいて自由黨の[illegible]ソン氏の下に[illegible]内閣を組織してゐるマニトバ州を除いては、此の態度ながらも同情的であるが、これは今日までのところでは同州内に既に定着してゐる移動者自身が僅に比して[illegible]べき經驗をして來たことを手傳つてゐるからである。アルバータ州[illegible]の人種的婦動に[illegible]して居る關係上[illegible]も失はれ[illegible]ところからして、ソーシアル・クレヂット政府は、結果として比較的小さい問題に陷り込ませねばならないといふ態度をとつてゐるのである。

人種別なく軍人に參政權
ビーシー州議會に選擧法改正案

（ヴイクトリア發）土人、東印度人、支那人、日本人にして今次の大戰及前大戰に服役した者には參政權を與へるといふビーシー州の選擧法改正案が今週の議會にビートアソン內閣から提出された。

何れにせよ之を實行する用意があるとハート首相は言明してゐる。

教育費調査
委員の選出は實行する

（ヴイクトリア發）目下進行中の教育費問題に關するカメロン博士の調査が完了して報告が提出されたら州當局としては如何なる進言[illegible]

また二十年
戰爭は續くと見る日本

（ロンドン發）東京放送は此戰爭はまだ二十年は續き次世紀にまで持續されるかも知れぬといふ豫へが日本で增大しつゝあると云ひ此爲に日本では有田元外相を會長として「二十年戰爭協會」が組織されたと述べてゐる。

（英港發）日本では「國民義勇軍」を組織する事になつたと東京放送は傳へて來た。一方日本議會では國に戰聯合を布く問題も討議されてゐる。

▲米の超要塞機は其後も名古屋、九州等の爆擊を續行してゐる。

▲東京放送は米の大艦隊が先週土曜日沖繩の南西に現はれて琉球列島を攻擊、日曜には沖繩本島の西に當る慶良間列島の阿嘉島、渡嘉敷島に上陸を試みたと報じたが米國側では海空からの琉球攻擊を續けてゐるとのみ發表してゐる。

▲右の琉球攻擊には英の太平洋艦隊も參加して乃、大隅群島先島群島（宮古、八重山列島を含む群寄りの所）の飛行場等を砲擊したと發表されてゐる。

▲歐洲の西部戰線では聯合軍がライン河の各所を渡つて東進擊を續行、獨軍は退卻して西部要塞の崩壞必至だと見られるに至つた。

スペインが日本に
强硬な態度

（マドリッド發）スペイン政府は在外の外交官に對し日本の代表者たる事を停止せよと訓令した。マニラでスペイン人百七十二名が「虐殺された」事に對する抗議からで日本の返事次第では對日宣戰も辭せないといふ態度

人事消息

■結婚 アルバータ州レスブリッヂの後新門仁平氏次男繁君と故宮城眞勢氏長女マサ孃は宮城四郎、玉代勢宮次南氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが三月十日河村開教使司式の下にコールデール佛教會にて結婚式擧行▲愛媛縣人川坂伊三郎氏六男大正氏と廣島縣人坂井岩吉氏長女好枝（ローズ）孃は小坂和一郎神崎多喜治兩氏夫妻の仲介で一月卅日リルエット市に於て婚約、二月十八日同地ヘネーホールに於てアングリカン教會副監督ビユー牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行、披露後蜜月旅行に出かけた。シカモス方面に新家庭を持つ筈▲エドモントンの辻川英夫郎氏はピクチユアビユートの皿山渡氏長女タミ子孃とビユート佛教會にて十二月廿六日結婚式擧行▲クランフォードの遠藤俊氏はビユートの左近文治郎氏長女レイ子孃と三月十二日河村開教使司式で結婚式擧行▲レモンクリークの廣島縣人宍戶政次郎氏長男哲人氏と熊本縣人山本鎮武氏次女敏子孃は平野恒喜氏夫妻の仲介で三月十八日同地佛教會で片津開教使司式の下に結婚式擧行引續き披露した▲ニウデンヴァーの安田虎之助氏息行衛氏と小西國三氏息女喜美孃とは吉岡正治郎、永田治德兩氏夫妻の仲介で三月十七日結婚した。

■婚約 コールデールの小關英一氏はダイヤモンドシテーの田中惣七氏長女君子孃と二月三日婚約式を擧行▲ニウデンヴァー新谷太藏氏長女初子さんとトロントの藤原ダグラス氏は二月十六日婚約した

■死亡 タシメの佐々木繁孝氏長女孝子さん（八）は二月十九日腎臟病にて入院加療中のところ心臟病を併發して三月十九日死去廿一日通夜を營み廿二日聖公會でグール長老司式にて葬儀を執行した

御禮

御地在留中は皆樣から多大の御厚情を頂き今回グリーンウツドへ轉出に際し[illegible]御芳志に預り見送り下さ[illegible]一々お禮參上すべき筈ですが取敢ず紙上を以て深謝申上げ皆樣の御健康を祈り上げます

三月二十九日 中村庄太郎
同 しづ

カズロー在留會員一同樣

ピアノ

愛好者に屆る者でピアノを保險を附して預りたい。現金で買取つてもよい。ニユーカナデアン氣付ラトクリフまでお知らせ乞ふ

「總ての問題は領議會總選擧後に」

アルバタ州の移動日系人の要請に對する當局の意向

（レスブリヂ發）南部アルバタ州移動日本人代表は三月十七日當地でコミッション本部のリスタ氏と會見し常住と（イ）授月謝問題の解決（ロ）としての自由移動及職業の自由要求に關し會談したがリスタ氏は凡ての問題は領議會總選擧後に解決するであらう、又東部への再定住に就ての旅費支出は必要な場合には援助する、ハイ授月謝問題に關しては自分が先に立つた事等も有るが、ゲーリットを訪問して何等かの解決策を講じて見ると約束し、セグレゲーションの問題其他についても説明した。之より先き南部アルバータ州日本人委員會ではコミッションに對し「東部への移動のため政府の費用で視察員を派遣して貰ひたい」と請願してあつたが之に對しては二月十九日付を以て「戰の事ながら東部視察員は未だ出し難し」といふ簡單なる返電に接したので二月廿一日コールダールに於て南北代表者會を開催し電報を以て

コミッションよりの返電は我等の自由移動と職業の自由要求に對しては何等の回答ともなされたものではない、依つて來る三月一日までに確答を得られない場合は直接オタワ當局に交渉することを諒解して貰ひたい

と發信した。右に對しペッカースギル局長より

目下オタワと交渉中であるから今他の地方への移動は許可出來ない

旨の回答を得た。よつて二月廿六日レスブリッヂに於て更に代表者會議を開き交渉の經過や本年度のビーツ耕作並設及カントラクトの備式等につき協議的協議をした。次で三月八日コミッション本部より回答があつたとの報告に接したので代表者はアルバータ州代表のアーチボルド氏に會見、同氏より次の如き回答報告を得た

（一）南部アルバータ州に於てビーツ耕作に就働する限り全日系人の他の區域への移動は止めを緩和し相當の理由があれば何れのディストリクトにも自分の權限を以て移動を許可する事が出來る

（二）東部への移動は移動費は各自が負擔のこと、許可の條件として移動先へハウスと就職口が其地方のコミッション代表より確認される事を必要とし、其上で本部と相談の上許可する。

右の報告に加へてアーチボルド氏は「ハイスクール問題や再定住問題及職業の自由等の問題解決が非常に困難である理由は、現存する協約―一九四二年三月の移動當時セキュリテーコミッションのテーラー氏とアルバータ州代表間に取りかはされたもの―に抵觸するからである。併しオタワ政府はきつと此の問題を解決するであらう。目下總選擧を目前に控へてゐるので早急には出來ないだらうが選擧後には必ず出來るだらう。遲くとも今年中には必ず解決するオタワの方針である」と説明した。此報告に基き協議の結果代表者は「回答は甚だ不滿足なものである」といふ意見に一致し即時次の如き内容の請願書をオタワ政府に直接送達した。而してビーツ・プライスに就て研究したがオタワ政府とダロッーの間に目下交渉中のビーツ値段問題が未解決なるため其の成行を靜觀する事にして決定を保留した。出席代表者は次の通り

▲河南―雨森、岡元、中島、安井、小園、高田、齋藤、佐藤、手島、吉岸、佐田

▲河北―佐久本、磯谷、青木、枝村

請願書

（オタワ政府勞働次官宛）

同封のコピーの如く一九四三年十二月廿八日以來吾々はハイ授月謝、職業及移動の自由問題につき三回に亘つてセキュリテーコミッションに請願書を提出した。しかるに二年以上に亘り此の問題は未解決のまゝである。そこで吾々はコミッションのアルバータ代表アーチボルド氏と會見して協議したのであるが同氏の言ふところによれば一九四二年三月十一日に當時のコミッション委員長テーラー氏とアルバータ州の代表者との間にハイ授月謝取消し乃至職業及移動の自由を拒否するといふ取極めが出來てゐる。此の協約は一九四二年春の總移動の騷ぎの最中に行はれたものと見られる。其後生活状態や一般的情勢が變つたにも拘らず、ハイ授生等の父母の要求がきゝ入れられないばかりか吾々の再定住といふ將來の計畫が阻害されてゐるがこの協約は移動日系人を差別ししばりつけるのみならず吾々のカナダの主要産業に對する寄與貢獻をも妨げてゐるのである。

もとより吾々はアルバータ州へ移動した者全部を他州へ再定住させよと要求してゐるのではない。吾々の作事が殆どビーツ働きにのみ限られて居ることゝ時政的状態からしてハイ授月謝を支拂へない者があつたり又は健康上からビーツ働きに適しない家族もあるので之等の家族に對する障害を直に除く手段を講じて貰ひたいと要請するのである。そこで吾々は其の具體的解決方法として

△協約を修正して東部に於けるが如くハイ授月謝を取消すこと

△就職と移動の自由を認め、政府の再定住方針に副つて吾々が滿足に夫れを達成出來るやうにすること

を心から要請するものである。本年のビーツ働き契約も差迫つてゐるので此の問題に對し至急考慮を拂つていたゞきたい。

南部アルバータ州移動日系人の總意を代表する委員會より。

州政府補助 ビーツ耕作に

オンタリオ州南部に

（トロント發）オンタリオ州政府は同州内の本年のシュガービーツ耕作にたいしては昨年通りエーカーに一弗五十五仙宛を補助する事になつた。但し總額二十二萬五千弗で耕作[illegible]其金額で不足の場合は[illegible]、チャザム及ウオレスバーグのカナダ砂糖會社が出す事になつてゐる。昨年オンタリオ州政府が補助を出した結果オンタリオ州のビーツ耕作は九千エーカーから一萬五千エーカーに増加したが今年は四萬二千エーカーに増加を目標としてゐる。

早春

グランドホクス　西村豐榮

雪どけの水たまりは
ゆう～と雲を食べ
その雲に蹴鞠が
そつとまつはる。
カァー！カァッ！
黒衣はづした鳥が
林の梢から梢へ
聲を散らして
通りすぎる。と、
樹間のロシア娘が
チョ、ナ、ダ、
三年親しんだ日本語で
手を振つてくれる。
ダ、ア、ン、サ、イ、
私も娘の國語を
なげつける。

春おとづれて

スポーカン　佐野生

かつて
陰鬱をはらまいた山々は
アメリカ杉にしづまり、
新しく生れた
黒土のどよめきが
鵬の去つた空へと
讃歌をかなでる。

春は訪れ野も山も
人の心に春も來る
小鳥の數も日に増して
いざや唄はん諸共に
行進曲を高らかに
草木はもゆる緑色

去年に優りて芽よく
伸ぶるは神の慈雨受けて
小鳥來りて囀る我が枝に
聞く春の美辭高らかに
花も咲かせん良き色に
去年に優れて彼伸びて
土より受けし其の恩
其の心根をしとやかに
優美誇らん高らかに
人の心の穏かに
初日の光身に受けて
良き年迎へ今年こそ
心の準備大岩根
人の品格も高らかに
千古ながらの日の光
神の御恵限りなし
寛るは人の心操
今や世界に呼びかけて
平和行進高らかに

湖畔句會稿

故「鐵山」熊谷武志翁は我々の湖畔句會創立當初よりの同人であり移動前より沿岸に於て農業にいそしむ傍ら俳句に趣味を持たれ早くよりすカナダンの宗匠に師事されて居つたので我々新人門を親しく指導激勵されたのに天詠をかさず昨年三月三十日サナトリウムに於て永逝された。一周忌に際し故人の遺德をしのび鐵山追悼の句を献げる。倚倫山房宗匠より弔吟を手向けられ、嘸かし地下に於てよろこんで居られることゝ思ふ。謹んで御禮申上げます。（曲波）

春の夜や遺句に親しむ鐵山忌　溝湖子湖

春逝きし亡き先生の弟子ばかり　服部南子

雪解し跡ゆる山の姿かな　鳥野風來

夕迫る窓に春雨そゝぎけり　勝田紫影

師の飾る句帳や春寒し　辻曲波

春雨や何に瀟潤し春の雲　下田無水

主なき丘の畑や草かすむ　伊澤春市

奥津城のみたま安かれ春今宵　及川新光

天つくにの君し偲ばゆ夕もかね　千葉靜葉

安らかに眠れる御靈や若草萌　ニウデンバー　水野紫雁

憶ひ出す涙新たに彌生かな　ニウデンバー　小西くにめ

在りし日の師の俤や梅匂ふ　ニウデンバー　中村海棠

名殘や留めて床し梅の香り　グリンウツド　小川小春

色褪せし窓際にそゝぐ春の雨　レモンクリーキ　内堀青柳

雲低く煙る湖畔や鐵山忌　ローズベリ　大倉明月

追善の香なく清けて去年偲ぶ　スローカン　小澤榮春

駒深くともりて消えぬ灯にも偲ぶ　倫由

遺事記しを思る手帖もなつかしき　芳翠

靜に入りて歸らぬ鳥や一周忌

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.
Watching Ring Set
Wrist Watches

時計修繕

並に金銀細工業

時計の材料一切御取次
時計による修繕も致します

◇結婚用指輪
◇男女腕時計
其他何々取り揃へあり
御用命下さい。

スローカン・シテー　重田房造

御禮

御地在留中は種々と多大の御厚情を預き今回グリンウツドへ移轉に際しまして色々御世話に御成り下されまして誠に有難うございました。

三月二十九日

カズロー在留

江州吉太郎

家内一同

御一同樣

結婚御挨拶

安田行雄

小西壽子

右兩名吉岡正治郎氏夫妻の媒酌により兼て婚約中の處三月十七日プレスベテリアン教會堂に於てバンソン牧師司式の下に結婚式を舉行致しました。尚多數の御來賓に御祝詞を辱うし又多大の御祝品を賜り厚く御禮申上げます。紙上をお以て御挨拶申上げます。今後共宜しく御指導御鞭撻下さる樣御願申上げます。

安田虎之助

小西三郎

South Ontario Preferred:

Eastern Trek Picks Up In February

Portent of things to come, the relocation movement picked up during the month of February with most of the twenty-seven evacuees favoring the south Ontario districts. The total, however, is only little over half of the number of relocees during the corresponding month last year.

Kaslo relocees made up one third of the evacuees on the eastward trek, with evacuees from Tayolr Lake, Nakusp, Tashme, Greenwood, Lemon Creek and Slocan City making up the balance of the total.

The following is the list of relocees from B.C. for the month of February:

EAST CALEDON, Ont. — Matsu and Hachizo Omura, Nakusp. GALT, Ont.—Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Yamasaki, George and Aggy Yamasaki, Kaslo. PORT WILLIAM, Ont.—Genji Maruyama, Kaslo. ISLINGTON, Ont. — Sada and Saburo Shinobu, Kaslo; Takeo Tosa, Lemon Creek.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Yukio Nakamura, Yoshiya Nakamura and two children, Tashme. SCARBOROUGH, Ont.—Mrs. Ayako Hisaoka, Greenwood. YORK TOWNSHIP, Ont.—Mrs. Fumiko Yoshida, Greenwood; Chieko Sakai and two children, Slocan City.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — Kazue Kajiwara and two children, Chiyo Kajiwara, Taylor Lake. STIRLING, Alta.—Mrs. Shizuye Grace Fujiki, Kaslo.

MONTREAL, P. Q. — Toshiko and Yasuko Kimura, Lemon Creek.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Mrs. Yasuko Tsuchiya, Kaslo.

NEWCOMER TO MANITOBA

ST. ANNE, Man.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Iwamoto became the proud parents of a six pound baby boy—Susumu—recently.

Corporal Farrar Ill

KASLO.—Corporal F. S. Farrar, head of the R.C.M.P. detachment in Kaslo, has been confined to the Royal Victorian Hospital here for the past two weeks. Victim of a sudden heart attack March 18, Corporal Farrar has been steadily improving in health since. However, he is expected to go shortly to Shaughnessy Military Hospital in Vancouver for a complete rest of at least one month.

SUCCESS STORY:

CANADIAN STYLE

STORIES of success are common in Canada.

We all know of many. Of the day laborer who now heads his own construction company . . . of the grocer who built a corner store into a million dollar business . . . of the dishwasher who now operates his own chain of restaurants . . . and so on.

Hard work—plus a little luck—made these successes possible.

There is another kind of success story not so well known, however. It's the more common kind—and typically Canadian. It's the success story of the many men, many women who have built a home, educated their children, live a happy life free from want and care.

Hard work — often harder than that which earned a fortune for the other kind—had most to do with their success. That—and something surer than luck: the habit of saving.

This kind of success story is being written every day by people who are saving for the future . . . saving for the home they plan to build . . . for the education their children deserve . . . for the business they intend to start.

And in saving, they help Canada. Particularly if their saving are in Victory Bonds, because dollars invested in Victory Bonds are helping to win the war. And don't forget — Victory Bonds pay 3% interest, are readily saleable if an emergency should arise, are first-class security for loans.

Make yours a success story too. Start writing it now by getting ready to buy Victory Bonds.

Eighth Victory Loan Opens April 23rd.

Get Ready to Buy Victory Bonds

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Lethbridge City Council Seeks Public Opinion On Evacuee Ban To City

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Public opinion on the Lethbridge City Council ban on evacuees to enter the city will be sought by the council, the Lethbridge Herald reported March 27.

It was reported that although the Trades and Labor Council and many private citizens have protested against Niseis working in the city, no responsible organization has endorsed or opposed the council bar on evacuees.

The council is now seeking a definite statement from responsible Lethbridge organizations.

DIVIDED OPINION

Mayor A. W. Shackleford stated that opinion in the city was divided over the question of permitting evacuees into the city.

He declared the chief cause for concern was not because evacuees were coming into the city but their coming was a breach of contract with the B. C. Security Commission.

"Some organization should either endorse our stand or ask to have the Japanese let into the city. If they are to be permitted to come into the city to work, it will have to be for standard rates of wages which are fair. There must be no cheap wages," he said.

NO APPLICATION

Ald. E. Castles urged the enforcement of the no-residence clause in the agreement. It was pointed out that while many Nisei girls had been employed as domestics in the city, not a single application had been submitted to the council for permission to engage in such work in a Lethbridge home.

Ald. Castles declared that orders to remove Nisei girls who are employed as domestics "have not been carried out very well." He was referring to the city council complaint to the B.C. Security Commission to have the girls ordered out of the city.

Race Tightens In London 5-Pin League

LONDON, Ont.—With only one set of games remaining to be played in the Hyman Five Pin Bowling League, the Big Fives and Jinxes were deadlocked for first place and the Dumbells and the Yanks tied for second place, secretary Don Sugiman reports.

The Hellcats and Jokers saw their glimmering hopes for a playoff berth peter/out after losing two games in March 10 games. The Dumbells conquered the league leading Jinxes, defeating them three straight matches, to move into a tie with the Yanks for second place.

In the semi-finals which are to be played soon to decide the league championship, the first and third place teams and the second and fourth place teams meet in a best of three games match.

High aggregate scorer for the evening was Guy Fontana with 749. High singles honors went to Tak Takemura with 302. Blind three aggregate was won by Gordon Land with 599-603 and the blind singles by Barin Yoshida with 167-167.

Bowling above the 700 mark in aggregate scores were:

Guy Fontana	210-278-261—749
George Ide	239-271-222—732
Tak Takemura	199-302-209—710
Don Sugiman	301-198-207—706
Charlie Shimizu	232-295-178—705

Picture Butte Dance To Be Held April 13

An open invitation is extended to the young people of Southern Alberta to attend the grand spring dance and raffle draw to be held on Friday, APRIL 13, sponsored by the Picture Butte Chinooks.

Music will be supplied by the "Nobleford Rhythm Tones".

Refreshments will be sold.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend and join in the fun.

HELP WANTED

A POSITION is open for a Nisei young man in a steam laundry at Vegreville, Alta. Room and board in a pleasant home is provided with the job. The work is recommended to any ambitious, responsible Nisei who desires to settle in this part of Alberta. Good treatment and a square deal is assured by the employer. For further particulars, write to George Kuwata, P. O. Box 12, Vegreville, Alberta.

WANTED: An experienced and reliable Japanese Canadian girl for general housework in a Doctor's home. Must be fond of children. Comfortable room with own bathroom and radio provided. For further particulars, write or wire as soon as possible to MRS. R. J. WEAVER, 23 Undercliffe Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

● Change of Address

Yoshimatsu Matsumoto wishes to inform his friends of the change in address from Barnwell, Alta. to Cranford, Alta.

He requests all his mail be addressed to his son, Toshikazu Matsumoto to avoid confusion which might inevitably result since there is another person in Cranford with an identical name.

NEWS REEL

B. C. INDIANS ASK FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP

VANCOUVER. — British Columbia Indians want full Canadian citizenship without giving up their aboriginal rights as defined under the Indian Act, executive members of the Native Brotherhood of B. C. told a Burrard C.C.F. discussion group last week.

EIGHTH VICTORY LOAN OBJECTIVE $1,350,000,000

OTTAWA. — With a minimum objective set at $1,350,000,000, Canada's Eighth Victory Loan campaign will open April 23, Finance Ilsley announced last Wednesday.

WINNIPEG REFUSED CONGESTED AREA PLEA

WINNIPEG, Man.—For the second time within a month, Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board, has refused to declare Winnipeg a congested area and place it under the provisions of the emergency shelter regulations, the Winnipeg Free Press reported March 20.

No Representation On Postwar Dispersal Yet

OTTAWA. — Labor Minister Mitchell said Thursday in the Commons, in reply to a question by Tom Reid (L-New Westminster) that no representations have been received from any Province by the Japanese Security Commission or the Government regarding the reallocation of Japanese in Canada after the war.

U.S. Govt. Upholds Citizen Rights

Cannot Use Compulsion In Resettlement—Ickes

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Government cannot use compulsion in resettling Japanese Americans away from the Pacific Coast because most of them are citizens with the same constitutional rights of free movement as other citizens have.

However, through the WRA, every effort is being made to pursuade evacuees from the coast to relocate elsewhere in the country.

So declares Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes in a letter to Republican Senator Cordon of Oregon, made public here.

Ickes wrote that "our policy from the beginning has been to discourage the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

"We do all in our power," Ickes said, "to pursuade those who formerly lived on the West Coast to relocate elsewhere in the country. We cannot use compulsion because most of these Japanese are citizens, with the same constitutional rights of free movement as other citizens have, but we go as far as we can, and will continue to do that."

Ickes suggested two reasons for this policy: (1) that adverse sentiment against return of evacuees exists in sections of the west coast, and (2) a personal feeling that it is not good for our social and political institutions for large numbers of people of foreign descent to congregate in particular areas.

"If we are to make American citizens in the real sense out of those who come to us from foreign lands," he continued, "or who are the children of newcomers, the best and quickest way of accomplishing that result is to have them mix freely with older American strain."

ALIEN STATUS CLARIFIED

WASHINGTON.—The Naturalization and Immigration Service has advised the War Relocation Authority that there is no danger that Japanese aliens will be deported from this country because of acceptance of public assistance of any type. Aliens who have been in the U.S. more than five years cannot be deported for this reason. It was feared that first generation Japanese who continued to live at Government expense in the relocation camps might thereby be subject to deportation.

Sugar Beet Basketball League:

Taber Finishes Season Unbeaten

Teams	GP	W	L	Pts.
Taber	6	6	-	12
Coaldale	6	4	2	8
Picture Butte	6	2	4	4
Raymond	-	-	6	0

TABER, Alta.—Taber made a clean sweep of the Southern Alberta Sugar Beet Basketball League by winning all their games, defeating Coaldale in the last league fixture by a close score of 49 to 44.

Yamabe again starred, sinking 22 points for the winners.

The fighting Coaldale quintette managed to hold the league leaders down with a slim one point lead until the dying minutes when Yamabe managed to break through the defence for two quick baskets to sew up the game for Taber.

High scorers for Coaldale were George and Aki Oshiro both with 13 points. Bad men for Taber were Walter Koyanagi and Mits Sekiya with three personals each.

TABER — Johnny Yamabe, 22; Butch Ono, 10; Tad Koyanagi, 8, Walter Koyanagi 5; Mits Sekiya 2; Goro Omotani 2—49.

COALDALE — Aki Oshiro 13; George Oshiro 13; Fush Matsumiya 8; Toki Toyama 8; Min Takada 2; Johnny Kanashico—44.

* * *

In a previous Picture Butte vs. Taber game, Yamabe went on a scoring spree, netting 29 points to pace his team to a lopsided 64—20 win.

TABER—Johnny Yamabe 29; Mits Sekiya 12; Walter Koyanagi 10; Butch Ono 10; Tadaichi Koyanagi 3—64.

PICTURE BUTTE—Akira Konno 9; Nobuo Yahiro 7; Yosh Hattori 2; Ike Okabe 2; Shig Ohno; Yosh Mori, Ty Yahiro—20.

The league playoffs will begin today, with the two top teams, Taber and Coaldale, playing a best out of three series.

* * *

On Friday, April 20, the annual league tournament and windup dance will be held in Coaldale. Tickets for the affair are being distributed to the various club executives.

Those who attended last year's tournament and dance will remember the grand time we all had with the long conga line led by the vocalist and the spontaneous floor show performed by a couple of Iron Springs "Jitterbugs."

Let's look forward to another grand time by turning out to support your team and in the evening, dance to a lively band.

The League wishes to extend their thanks to Mr Akiyama, who so kindly loaned us the stop-clock and horn which were used in the league games in Vancouver.

Yamabe Top Scorer

Johnny Yamabe, starry pivot man on the Taber squad, finished regular league play with a 14 point margin over the nearest contender with 80 points in the individual scoring race. Runner-up was Aki Oshiro of Coaldale with 64 while his team-mate Toki Toyama finished third with 46.

The Nisei Co-operative Residence invites the public to attend a

Spring Frolic Dance

at the MASONIC TEMPLE

Davenport Road, Toronto

Thursday, April 19 at 9:00 p.m.

Music Styled By BOB GIMBY and his Brant Inn Orchestra

● Tickets are available from Co-op members or phone RA. 2851 for reservations.

Personal Notes — Far and Near

YASUDA—KONISHI

NEW DENVER, B. C.—The Presbyterian Church was the scene as Kifumi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kunizo Konishi was joined in holy matrimony with Mr. Yukio Yasuda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toranosuke Yasuda by Rev. K. Hansen, on March 17.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. N. Yoshioka and Mr. and Mrs. H. Nagata.

SHISHIDO—YAMAMOTO

LEMON CREEK, B. C. — Former Vancouverites will note with interest the wedding of Toshiko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Teizo Yamamoto of Lemon Creek, to George Tetsuto Shishido, eldest son of Mr. Masajiro Shishido of Lemon Creek, formerly of Vancouver, B.C. The ceremony took place in the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church on March 18. Rev. D. Katatsu officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. T. Hirano.

ENDO—SAKON

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The wedding was solemnized on March 12 of Reiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bunjiro Sakon of Picture Butte to Mr. Toshi Endo of Cranford, Alta. at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church. Rev. Y. Kawamura was in charge of the ceremony.

TSUJIKAWA—SARAYAMA

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The wedding took place of Tamiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Sarayama of Picture Butte to Mr. Eijiro Tsujikawa on December 26, 1944 at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Tazo Shintani of New Denver, B.C. wish to announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Hatsuko Shintani of Eglinton, Ont. to Mr. Douglas Fujiwara of Toronto, Ont.

* * *

The betrothal was announced on February 3 of Miss Kimiko Tanaka, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sohichi Tanaka of Diamond City, Alta. to Mr. Eiji Ozeki of Coaldale, Alta.

* * *

SLOCAN, B. C.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. H. Kamitokahara, a baby boy on March 16.

Card of Thanks

Deep gratitude is extended to all our friends in Lemon Creek for many courtesies and kindnesses shown us during our two and a half year stay at that centre and also for farewell parties held for us and many gifts which we received at the time of our departure.

To the many friends who came to bid us farewell on that cold night in the snow on February 28, we wish to extend our sincere appreciation and thanks.

Yasuko and Toshiko Kimura
73 Guibault Avenue,
Montreal 18, P. Q.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kitagawa and family wish to express their sincere thanks to all their friends in Kaslo, B.C. for kindnesses extended to them during their residence and at the time of relocation from that centre to c/o W.R. Hotson, Jordon Station, Ontario.

Many Positions in Montreal

Employment open to Nisei in Montreal is very diversified with almost all types of jobs open to the relocee, reports Mrs. C.V. Booth, of the Vancouver head office of the Commission of Japanese Placement.

The following are positions in the city of Montreal, P.Q., open to relocees. Applications should be made to Mrs. C.V. Booth, B.C. Security Commission, 360 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.

● PREMIER PAPER BOX, 7250 Grand Blvd., Montreal, P.Q., wishes to employ 25 girls as helpers in a paper box factory. Wages: 30c per hour to start. After 10 days approximately 50c per hour.

● UNITED TIRE AND REPAIR, 671 St. James St. W., wishes to employ 2 men for tire shop repair work. 50c per hour to start. 54 hours a week.

● 5c—$1.00 STORE, 434 St. Catherine W., wishes to employ 2 boys, 18-20 years old, for stock room work. $15.00 per week approximately.

● BESNERS LTD., 968 Notre Dame, W., (Wholesale Butchers and Grocers) wishes to employ 1 good typist, male or female. Chiefly for invoicing. $25 per week. Also a helper in the shipping room at approximately $25 per week.

● BEN ROSE SPORTSWEAR, 1617 St. Lawrence, wishes to employ 6 operators on sewing machines — experienced if possible. Piece work. Earnings usually range around $24 per week after two months.

● PAUL'S SERVICE STORES, 1431 Beaubien St., Montreal, P.Q., wishes to employ 1 experienced girl in sewing for repair work at 40c per hour. 1 experienced dressmaker for repair work at 40c per hour. 1 boy to work in pressing and tailoring shop. Wages: 40c per hour to start.

● PRETTY MAID DRESS, 4446 St. Lawrence Blv., wishes to employ 5 experienced sewing machine operators if possible for manufacturer of house dresses. Standard wages.

Expert Watch Repairs

● WEDDING RINGS ● QUICK SERVICE
● ENGAGEMENT RINGS ● WORK GUARANTEED

SPECIAL RATE ON ALL WATCH REPAIRS UNTIL APRIL 16.

Heigoro Tanabe

WESTWOLD, B. C.